

STEEL HARVESTER FEED IS ASSERTED

Mr. Farrell Declares Companies
with Directors in Com-
mon Are Hostile.

HE DENIES OIL REBATES
Asserts Also That Products Are Sold
for Higher Prices
Abroad.

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 1502 H STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday.
Before the Stanley Steel inquiry com-
mittee to-day James A. Farrell, president
of the United States Steel Corporation,
made the announcement that for five or
six years the International Harvester Com-
pany and the Steel Corporation have been
"estranged."

"The Harvester Company has been boy-
cotted our corporation," said Mr. Farrell.
Representative "Jack" Beall, of Texas,
had just asked the witness whether the
Steel Corporation paid rebates to the Har-
vester Company. Mr. Farrell's reply was
intended to show that no concessions of
any kind were now extended to this com-
pany. He admitted that rebates had been
paid to the Harvester Company previous
to five or six years ago.

"This estrangement," continued Mr. Far-
rell, "grew out of a trifling bubble between
sales agents and has become so serious
that we no longer have any business re-
lations with the Harvester Company."

Mr. Farrell was closely questioned about
the United States Steel Products Company,
of which he was president for ten years
and which handles the foreign business of
the Steel Corporation. He told of its own-
ership of the Isthmian Steamship Com-
pany and its operation of several other
lines used to transport its own products
to various parts of the world.

It was brought out that although the
Steel Corporation started out to sell its
surplus products abroad principally to keep
its mills busy it now sells abroad at a
profit, and in a few years hopes to make
this one of the most lucrative branches of
its business. In many instances, especially
in the case of all sorts of fencing wire,
Mr. Farrell said the Steel Corporation
charges a higher price abroad than at
home.

"It has been said," continued the wit-
ness, "that we are robbing the American
farmer and giving the foreign farmer the
benefit of our lowest prices. This is not
true."

"The Gary dinners" were again under
discussion, but Mr. Farrell pleaded igno-
rance of any consideration of price on
these occasions. He admitted that when
the United States Steel Corporation de-
cided to change any of its prices it was
usually the custom to let the independent
know about it and that they made their
prices accordingly. He denied, however,
that this was done as the result of any
specific agreement.

Mr. Farrell could not explain why the
railroads frequently ordered rails with a
high percentage of carbon, unless it was
because they were durable as long as they
were not subjected to special strain. He
admitted that these rails were very brittle,
and said it was probably true, as stated in
the newspapers recently, that a rail was
broken in a Southern car broke 200 rails of this
sort. These rails, he said, were frequently
the cause of accidents.

Surprises the Committee.

The statement that the Steel Corporation
and the International Harvester Company
have had no business dealings, unless it was
for five or six years, was doubly sur-
prising, coming on the eve of a proposed
investigation of the Harvester Company in
which it was to be shown that the Harves-
ter Company and the Steel Corporation had
been in common and that the Steel
Corporation gave rebates to the Harvester
Company.

Among the directors of the United
States Steel Corporation are Albert H.
Gary, George P. Baker, George W. Perkins
and Norman B. Ream, all of whom also are
directors of the International Harvester
Company. Mr. Gary is chairman of the
Board of the United States Steel Corpora-
tion, and Mr. Perkins is chairman of the
Finance Committee of the International
Harvester Company.

Mr. Farrell denied that the Steel Cor-
poration gave any rebates or discounts to
the Standard Oil Company on tin plate for
cans.

"The minutes of the Carnegie Company,"
said Mr. Stanley, "show that rebates were
given the Standard Oil Company in tin plate."
"Since I have been president of the Steel
Corporation," said Mr. Farrell, "all tin
plate has been sold to the Standard Oil
Company and all other companies at a flat
price."

Representative Gardner sought an
explanation of the fact that the price of
standard steel rails had remained at \$28 a
ton for ten years when the price of all
other steel products had fluctuated. Mr.
Farrell explained that the \$23 figure for
years had been regarded as a fair price and
because the cost of manufacture of rails
had steadily increased, no one would lower
the price.

"But why don't you raise the price?" Mr.
Gardner asked.

"I believe that the price will be raised,"
Mr. Farrell responded, "do not think it
will remain at \$23 for much longer."
Mr. Farrell completed his testimony to-
day. Richard H. Gray, of San Francisco,
will be a witness to-morrow. He will
charge that the Steel Corporation caused
him to lose valuable armor plate contracts.

TUBERCULOSIS LEADS MORTALITY FIGURES

Census Bureau Report Shows It
Caused Ten Per Cent of
Total for 1910.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday.—Tuber-
culosis leads the list in the causes of
death published in mortality statistics of
the Census Bureau for 1910. The report
covers a registration area embracing an
estimated population of 53,843,896, or 83.3
per cent of the total for the United States.
Tuberculosis was responsible for 10.7
per cent of the total deaths, which were
803,412. Organic diseases of the heart
followed, with 9.5 per cent. Pneumonia
was responsible for 6.7 per cent; Bright's
disease, 4.6 per cent; cancer and other
malignant tumors, 5.1 per cent, and old
age, 1.7 per cent.

Of the total deaths 154,373 were in-
fants under one year old and with heavy
mortality among children up to ten years
old. There were 51,401 deaths of persons
eighty to eighty-nine years of age, and 7,974
of persons ninety years and older.

Bill Protecting Seals Is Ready.
HERALD BUREAU,
No. 1502 H STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday.

To make effective the treaty between the
United States, Great Britain and Japan to
prohibit pelagic sealing of the Pribiloff
islands a sub-committee of the House
Foreign Affairs Committee agreed on a
bill to-day which will be reported to-mor-
row. The measure allows the killing of
only 6,000 male seals a year on the islands
for the next five years, 7,000 a year for
the ensuing five years, and 10,000 a year
for the five years after.

MR. CULBERSON TO PUSH FUND INQUIRY

Demanding Action on Resolu-
tion, He Charges Political "In-
timidation and Blackmail."

CALLS 1904 WORST YEAR
Republican 1908 Contributions of
\$1,665,518 Arouse His Interest—
Believes Newspapers Right.

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 1502 H STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday.

Charging that "corporations engaged in
interestate commerce have been intimidated
and blackmailed by the Republican Na-
tional Committee," Senator Culberson, of
Texas, demanded action to-day on his
resolution providing for an inquiry into
the campaign funds of 1904 and 1908. The
resolution has been pending since June 22.
He referred to the stories which have ap-
peared in New York newspapers in regard
to the source of the large campaign funds
of 1904 and 1908, and said that while he had
reason to believe the reports were accurate
and that the papers had authoritative
sources of information, he thought it de-
sirable for the Senate and the country to
know absolutely.

Discussing the necessity for the cam-
paign publicity law of 1907, which forbade
campaign contributions by corporations,
he spoke of the evils which had sprung up
under the old system of financing national
campaigns.

"The bold and vulgar and widespread
corruption of 1896," he said, "showed that
the traffic in manhood suffrage had ad-
vanced from petty theft to grand larceny.
Political leadership sought to make bribery
respectable."

"In the campaign of 1896, men high in
party councils," he continued, "rejoiced
and joked that soap lubricated the wheels
of the election machinery." Explaining
why he had designated the campaign of
1904, the earliest to be inquired into, Sen-
ator Culberson declared that campaign
the "most audacious and indecent of all"
in the matter of trying the fat out of the
corporations. Adding in this frying pro-
cess, he said, was the Secretary of the
Department of Commerce and Labor, who
held in his keeping the assets of corpora-
tions whose affairs were to be investigated
under federal authority.

Coming to a discussion of the campaign
of 1908 he read extracts from New York
papers, giving a list of the campaign con-
tributors and quoted the comment of the
New York Herald in regard to that
list, as issued by Mr. Sheldon. The repub-
lican campaign fund of that year amount-
ed to \$1,665,518 and came from 12,330 con-
tributors, he said, while the democratic
campaign fund amounted to only \$830,544
and came from 74,000 contributors.

He commented upon Charles P. Taff's
contribution of \$10,000, the \$20,000 con-
tribution of the members of the Union League
Club of New York, \$35,000 by the Union
League Club of Philadelphia, \$35,000 by
James Hazen Hyde, and \$10,000 additional
by the Equitable Life Assurance Society,
\$50,000 by J. P. Morgan, and \$10,000 by
George W. Perkins. Henry H. Rogers,
William Rockefeller and John D. Archbold
contributed \$30,000 among them, said the
speaker, and Cornelius N. Bliss was on
the list for \$10,000 and E. H. Harriman for
\$25,000.

Referring to the Larz Anderson con-
tribution of \$25,000, the speaker charged that
important foreign posts were the pawns
used by the promoters of the 1908 cam-
paign to induce contributions.

"Larz Anderson is now Minister to
Belgium," commented Mr. Culberson.
Senator Gallinger suggested that the
newspapers always magnify things, and
asked the speaker if he thought the figures
quoted in the New York papers were correct.

"I think one of these newspapers had
special means of knowing whereof it
spoke with reference to campaign con-
tributions by the moneyed interests," re-
plied Mr. Culberson. "I want to know
whether these figures are correct. That is
the purpose of my resolution."

"Only within the last few weeks one
of the essential witnesses to the facts I
want to prove has died. Do we want to
wait until all the witnesses have passed
away? Has any effort been made to dis-
cover further information about the fund
raised by Mr. Harriman? Will the at-
tempt be made to unload the obliquity of
this disgraceful transaction upon the dead?"

Mr. Dix Prevents Guard Resignation

Promises to Keep Out Politics, and
Adjutant General Verbeck De-
clides Not to Retire.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday.—Only after
Governor Dix had given his word that all
political influences should be kept out of
the National Guard did Adjutant General
William Verbeck withdraw his resignation,
which he had forwarded to the Governor
from New York city and the announce-
ment of which he gave out before leaving
that city this morning.

The Adjutant General refused to make
any statement as to what had prompted
him to resign. He was quoted as saying
in New York that "there is too much
politics in the National Guard," and when
asked if he had made that statement would
not affirm or deny it. Governor Dix also
refused to throw any light on the mystery,
which was the sensation in National Guard
circles throughout the State.

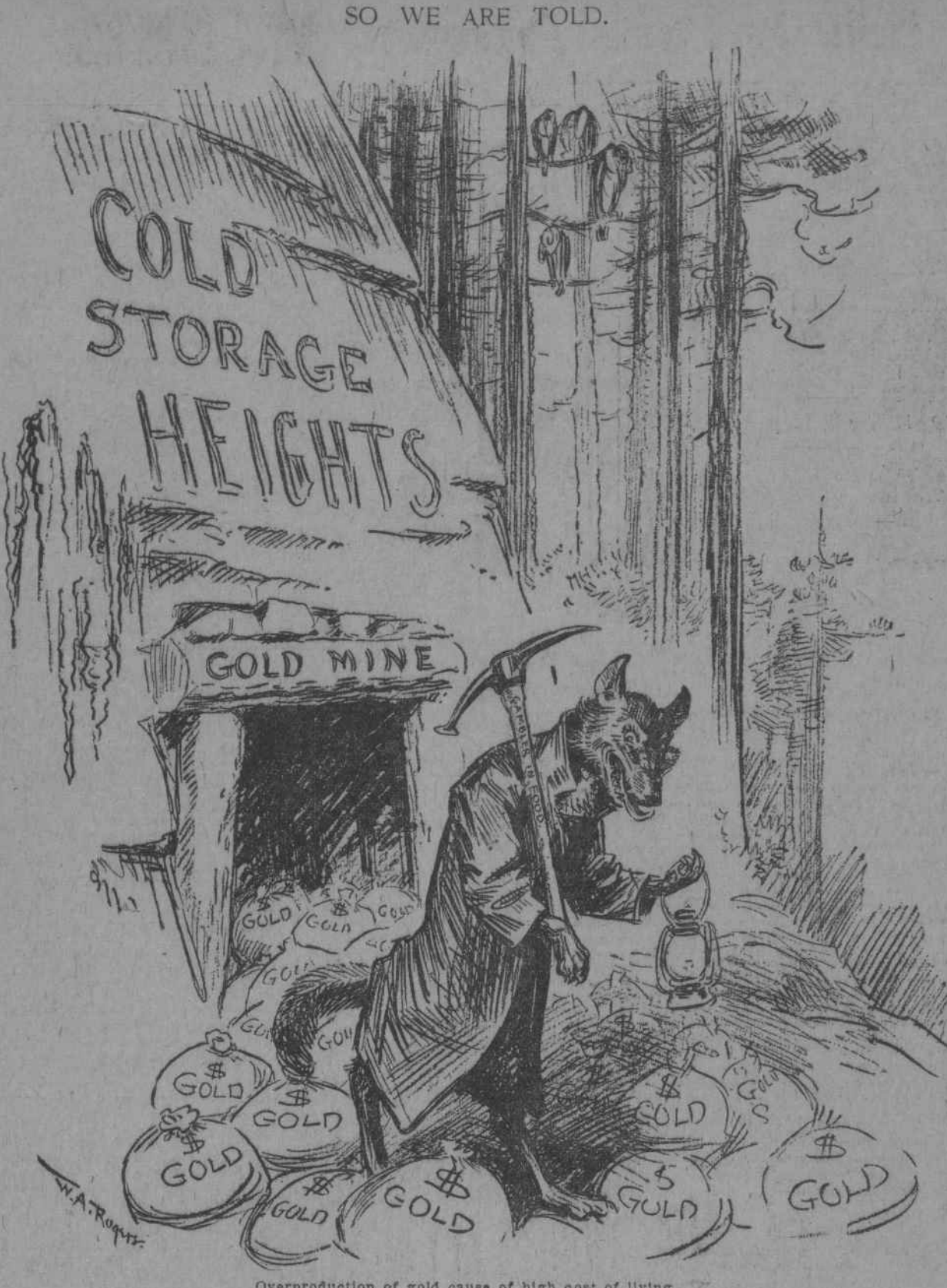
"I do not know what prompted Adjutant
General Verbeck to tender his resignation,"
said the Governor. "I sent for him
when I arrived in Albany and asked him to
withdraw it, and he did so. This means
that I want him to stay right where he is."

It was something that came to the at-
tention of Adjutant General Verbeck in
New York that prompted him to write out
his resignation. It was nothing in any
way relating to the Governor, for he said
he did not see the Governor in New York.

He was asked if the interview with Major
General Charles F. Roe in New York yester-
day was responsible for his resignation
being forwarded to the Governor, and he
refused to discuss the case any further.

After the Adjutant General had an-
nounced his resignation in New York he
came to Albany on the same train with
Governor Dix. A few minutes after the
latter arrived at the executive chamber,
about noon, he sent for Adjutant General
Verbeck. The resignation had been for-
warded to the Governor at Albany and
was on his desk. After a long talk Ad-
jutant General Verbeck left the Governor,
went across the street to his office and
there issued a statement in which he said
he had withdrawn his resignation.

One story in Albany to-day was that
Tammany Hall had decided to work for
the promotion of Captain John F. O'Ryan,
of the Field Artillery, to the command of
the National Guard of the State, to succeed
Major General Roe upon the latter's re-
tirement under the age limit May 1. Cap-
tain O'Ryan was Tammany's candidate
for Adjutant General at the time the
Governor reappointed Adjutant General
Verbeck.



Overproduction of gold cause of high cost of living.

DEMOCRATS AGREE ON STEEL SCHEDULE

Caucus Unanimously Approves Un-
derwood Bill Reducing Du-
ties on Metals.

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 1502 H STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday.

Unanimous indorsement of the Un-
derwood metal schedule was given by the
democrats of the House to-night at a caucus.

A minor amendment adding bailing
wire to the free list was ordered by the
caucus. Representative William R. Smith,
of Texas, wanted to put pig lead on the
free list, and Representative William A.
Cullon, of Indiana, wanted to do the same
with steel rails, which in the Underwood
bill are reduced from about fifteen per
cent to ten per cent ad valorem. Both
of these amendments were defeated.

Representative John J. Fitzgerald,
of New York, chairman of the Appropria-
tions Committee, offered his resolution
against a public buildings bill at this ses-
sion on the grounds of economy. The
fight that was due on this subject was
postponed by recess of the caucus until
next Monday night.

Representative Jefferson Levy, of New
York, offered a resolution to refer the
Lindbergh resolution for an investigation
of the "Money Trust" to the Committee
on Banking and Currency, taking it from
the Rules Committee. His resolution was
held to be out of order.

Seventy Cent Gas Aim of New Bill

Senator T. D. Sullivan, Introducing
Measure, Says It Will Per-
mit a Fair Profit.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday.—Senator T. D.
Sullivan introduced to-day a bill reducing
the price of gas to seventy cents in all
parts of New York city where the charge
is now eighty cents. He declared that his
sole purpose was to bring the price down
to the lowest possible cost to the consumer.

"When the eighty cent gas matter was
up in 1906 the companies declared that to
furnish gas at that price would be con-
fiscation. We find now that they can not
only furnish gas at eighty cents, but they
can make a large profit. I believe they
can do it at seventy cents and make a fair
profit, and if it is so the people should re-
ceive the benefit of it."

Senator Sullivan praised his own Bow-
ers, declaring it to be one of the finest
streets in the world, in explaining a bill
introduced for the removal of two of the
four tracks there. He says there is no
reason why all the traffic cannot be car-
ried on two tracks.

Senator Newcomb introduced a bill to-
day providing for a referendum of the
voters of the Bronx on the county bill.
Senator Stillwell said that his colleague
should not meddle in affairs out of his
district, and declared that it was a polit-
ical move to prevent action. The first
hearing on the county bill will be by the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New York To-day Chicago To-morrow

Distance is annihilated. Chicago is only a night from
New York. Business suspended in New York at
4:00 P. M. to-day is taken up in Chicago at
9:00 A. M. to-morrow. There is no loss of time.
You leave with the sunset on the Hudson to-day
and arrive with the sunrise on Lake Michigan
to-morrow. The intervening gap is bridged by the

"Pennsylvania Special"

The going is as comfortable as a night at a hotel.
There is no lack of convenience. The appoint-
ments are complete. The steel Pullmans are safe.
You may work or play, read or rest, and you walk
out of the Chicago station in the morning as fresh
as if you had spent the night in your New York
apartments.

Leaves Pennsylvania Station at 4:00 P. M., Hudson
Terminal at 3:55 P. M. Arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

For tickets, delivered at home, office, or hotel; for Pullman reser-
vations and any information apply to CITY TICKET OFFICES, 260
Fifth Avenue (Corner 26th Street), 501 Fifth Avenue (at 42d Street),
461 Broadway (Corner Grand Street), 170 Broadway (Corner Maiden
Lane), 215 West 125th Street.

Telephone "Madison Square 7900"

C. Stedde, District Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

CARNEGIE HEARS DIX BUSINESS PLEA

Governor Declares Big Interests' An-
nihilation Would Bring Back
Dark Days.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday.—Andrew Car-
negie turned a listening ear at the Uni-
versity Club dinner to-night when Gov-
ernor Dix took up the cudgels for the
"big business interests" of the country, de-
claring that their annihilation is impos-
sible. "And if it were possible," said the
Governor, "it would force a backward step
into the dark days of demoralized condi-
tions, with low wages and uncertain em-
ployment for labor, and destructive losses
for employers and investors."

Besides Mr. Carnegie and the Governor,
the principal guests were Dr. John A. Fin-
ley, president of the College of the City
of New York; Dr. William H. P. Faunce,
president of Brown University, and Dr.
James E. Day, chancellor of Syracuse
University.

Governor Dix praised Mr. Carnegie for
his worldwide benefactions, his judicious
and far-seeing philanthropy and his cease-
less championship of peace among men
and among nations.

"Educated men have a function in pub-
lic life and in government which is im-
mensely needed," he continued. "In this
day of rapid and radical change in econ-
omic, social and political doctrine and
methods, there is much which savors of
charlatanry and demagoguery that can be
met and neutralized and destroyed only
by men of large knowledge and of broad
and disciplined minds and who have been
trained to rebuke and combat sham and
hypocrisy."

"In this country we have suffered at
times, and not in remote times either,
from worship of the exalted ego, from a
belief sometimes expressed in hysteria, if
not confessed in words, that the safety of
the republic and the happiness of the
people depend on one man. It is unsound
and un-American to believe that the re-
public, or the people of the United States,
must look for safety and happiness either
to one man or to one party."

"At this very time we are suffering from
a plethora of laws and regulations aimed
at the control of business. What with
various interpretations of existing laws, ad-
ditions without number to the statute
books and attempts to regulate and su-
perintend every effort to human endeavor,
can we wonder that business enterprise is
discouraged and checked, the faith of em-
ployment diminished, the rewards of la-
bor decreased and the financial and in-
dustrial future rendered unstable and in-
secure."

"America needs economic peace. We
need a cessation of demagogic attacks and
appeals to class prejudice."

MR. CARNEGIE GETS \$28.70.

Government Check Mailed to Him
for Witness Fee at Steel
Inquiry.

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 1502 H STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday.

Ferry C. Smith, Chief Clerk of the
House, mailed to-day to Andrew Carnegie,
in New York city a government check
for \$28.70, the amount of his witness fees
and travelling expenses from New York
to Washington and return on the occasion
of his appearance before the Stanley
Steel Committee recently. The payment
was held up because Mr. Carnegie had
not properly attested the voucher.

Representative Stanley, chairman of the
Steel Committee, says Mr. Carnegie in-
tends to frame the check. Mr. Carnegie's
first intention, however, was to frame the
voucher. Since he changed his mind once
he may do it again. A government check
is good as money, so Mr. Carnegie
might save it for a rainy day.

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COURT FREES MAN UNDER BETTING LAW

Acceptance of Memorandum Not a
Record of Wager Is Decision
in Lambrix Appeal.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday.—Without legal-
izing bookmaking or pool selling, the
Court of Appeals, in a decision handed
down to-day, has shown how individuals
can make wagers without violating the
law. The decision was in the case of
Michael Lambrix, of Buffalo, indicted in
March, 1910, for recording and registering
a bet on a horse race at Jacksonville, who
was convicted in the lower courts and
whose conviction was reversed to-day.

In this case Lambrix accepted a wager
from a man named Ordloff, the latter
handing with his money a memorandum.
The lower court held that the acceptance
of the memorandum was equivalent to the
recording of the bet. The Court of Appeals
holds that the acceptance of a memoran-
dum does not in itself constitute the regis-
try or the recording of a bet.

"The Legislature in 1910 amended the
penal law by making it a crime to engage
in bookmaking or pool selling, with or
without writing. The Court holds in sub-
stance that this law was not involved in
this case, as the defendant, it was decided,
was not engaged in bookmaking or pool
selling. It added that the 1910 amendment
has not changed in any respect the law
as to the recording and registering of
bets."

"If the mere receipt of the memorandum
by the defendant," concludes the Court,
"was a registry by him, necessarily the
receipt of a memorandum by any one
who might make a bet with a pool seller
or a bookmaker would make him a
criminal equally with the pool seller or
bookmaker. Such was not the intent of
the law."

DIX APPOINTMENTS ARE STILL UNDECIDED

Governor Announces Delay of Week,
but May Discuss Duty
Case To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday.—Governor Dix
returned to Albany to-day after his con-
ference in New York with Charles F. Murphy
and other politicians as undecided regard-
ing the appointments for Public Service
Commissioners and Health Officer as when
he went away. He announced it was not
his intention to send any appointments to
the Senate this week.

The Governor's attention was called to
the fact that it was four weeks since he
wrote to Dr. Doty asking for his resig-
nation. He was asked if his failure to ap-
point a successor in that time meant that
Dr. Doty was to be retained.

"I may have something to say about that
to-morrow," was the reply.
The Brooklyn insurgent Senators, who in-
sist on being consulted on the appointment
for Public Service Commissioner in the
First District, have not had their inter-
view with the Governor yet, but will do so
before any appointment is made.

Bill for Big Philippine Loan.

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 1502 H STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday.

Senator Heyburn introduced to-day a
measure to authorize the civil govern-
ment of the Philippine Islands to issue
\$10,000,000 of 4 1/2 per cent 40-year bonds for
internal improvements.

Wm Vogel & Son

WILL HOLD, BEGINNING THIS MORNING AT 8:30
O'CLOCK, AT THEIR BROADWAY AND 44TH ST. STORE

HALF PRICE SALE OF MEN'S SUITS & OVERCOATS

ORIGINAL PRICES REMAIN ON THE GARMENTS—AND
ALL GARMENTS IN THIS SALE WILL BE SOLD AT ONE-
HALF THE MARKED PRICE. INCLUDED ARE MEDIUM
AND LONG WINTER OVERCOATS IN LIGHT AND DARK
EFFECTS, REGULAR AND RAGLAN MODELS, SUITS OF
LIGHT FANCY TWEEDS, BROWN MIXTURES, STRIPED
CHEVIOTS AND WORSTEDS IN REGULAR AND ENGLISH
SACK STYLES, ALSO ENGLISH WALKING SUITS AND NOR-
FOLK SUITS, AND A COLLECTION OF SPRING OVERCOATS
AND SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS.

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY

OF NEW YORK
Loans from \$1 to \$1,000 upon pledge
of personal property.

INTEREST RATES

One per cent (1%) per month
or fraction thereof.
One-half per cent (1/2%)
charged upon loans repaid
within two weeks from date
of making.

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